

CABLE NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

LERDO'S GREAT LOSS.

How the Men of the Mexican Revolution Captured Matamoros.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Exploration in Africa—Lieutenant Cameron's Conjectures Concerning Stanley.

EGYPTIAN GAIN IN ABYSSINIA.

Victoria Victorious—Voted Empress of India.

CHANGE FIRM AND UPWARD.

British Ministerial Explanation Concerning Count Von Arnim.

BETTING ON THE BOAT RACE.

Latest from Turkey, Tunis, France, Rome and Other Quarters.

CAMERON AND STANLEY.

THE ENGLISH EXPLORER FROM AFRICA AT LIVERPOOL—DID NOT MEET THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION—WHAT HE HEARD OF STANLEY'S FORCE—THE HERALD COMMANDER EXTREMELY POPULAR.

(From the Evening Telegram of Yesterday.)

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

Lieutenant Cameron, the African explorer, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday per steamer Congo, told the correspondent of the Telegram, in conversation this morning, that he did not meet Mr. Stanley's expedition during his travels, but heard reports of his being crippled by desertions from his command.

STANLEY'S DANGER.

Lieutenant Cameron's force also suffered greatly from the same cause, but he was fortunately saved by falling in with a friendly caravan. It is Lieutenant Cameron's opinion that unless Mr. Stanley encounters like assistance his situation will be truly critical.

STANLEY UNIVERSALLY LIKED.

If Mr. Stanley goes to Nyangwe he will receive every assistance from Dugumbe, the head chief.

Mr. Stanley was universally liked by the chiefs whom Lieutenant Cameron met with. They spoke of him in extravagant terms, and all expressed not only their willingness but their anxiety to be of assistance to him.

REMARKABLE HONOR TO LIEUTENANT CAMERON.

LIVERPOOL, April 3, 1876.

Lieutenant Cameron was presented with an address by the Town Council to-day and afterward entertained at luncheon by the Mayor.

AFRICA.

THE INDUSTRIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF TUNIS REWARDED FOR PHILADELPHIA.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

Mr. George H. Hoop, United States Consul at Tunis, with his family, will sail from Liverpool April 6, in the steamer Indiana, for Philadelphia. Mr. Hoop will represent Tunis at the Centennial Exhibition.

ABYSSINIA.

THE MISSION FROM THE MONARCH TO SEE A PRINCE FROM KOTT—A DIPLOMATIC DIFFICULTY—THE KHEDEVI'S TROOPS FORTIFYING IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

The Times' special from Alexandria says:—The King of Abyssinia sent envoys to Egypt asking for peace, but afterward made impossible demands for a treaty of commerce before a treaty of peace was signed, and asked for the payment of the war expenses.

EGYPTIAN FORTIFICATION.

The Egyptians are fortifying strong positions commanding the passes. They will garrison these and withdraw the remainder of their troops during the rainy season.

WHAT IS WANTED.

It is suggested that a neutral territory be formed to prevent future collisions between Abyssinia and Egypt. A powerful African chief had to have revolted.

It is reported that Prince Tighe has revolted and is marching on Adowa, capital of the state of Tigre. Many persons favor the idea of placing the late King Theodore's son on the throne of Abyssinia under guarantee.

EGYPT.

MR. CAVE'S EXPLANATION OF THE KHEDEVI'S TREASON CONDITION—WHAT THE RULES TOLD THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

Mr. Cave, in his report on Egyptian finances, says:—At the audience in which I took leave of the Khedive, His Highness acquainted me with an error he recently discovered in his calculations affecting the land tax, whereby the revenue at the end of ten years would be more seriously diminished than he had anticipated, so that in 1886 the Egyptian treasury would lose \$12,500,000.

MR. CAVE'S REPORT—DISHONEST AND WASTEFUL OFFICIAL CAUSE TREASURY LOSSES.

Mr. Cave's report shows that Egypt has suffered much from the dishonesty and wastefulness of her officials.

A THRIFTLESS EXPENDITURE.

The Khedive's government, with the intention of raising enough capital to pay the floating debt, made a law enabling land owners to commute the land tax on terms which entail the sacrifice of half the revenue from this source for all time for the sake of obtaining eleven times the annual amount for the period of twelve years.

The result is disastrous.

The sum raised only suffices to pay the interest on the floating debt.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

The Egyptian revenue, which now produces about \$50,445,250, will, after 1886, by operation of the above law, lose the annual sum of \$12,500,000.

The normal expenditure is about \$45,403,403, over half of which is devoted to the service of the debt.

Every available portion of the revenue is pledged as security for loans.

THE IMMEDIATE PRESSURE.

The present pressure arises from the Khedive's inability to meet the bonds of the floating debt, which are continually falling due, and are estimated to amount to \$91,215,350.

WHAT THE ENGLISH EXPERT RECOMMENDS.

The report recommends the consolidation of the ex-

isting debt by the issue of a new loan at moderate interest and the appointment of a person who will inspire confidence, such as Mr. Rivers Wilson, at the head of a Board of Control, to supervise the collection of taxes. It is present debt is replaced by one at a moderate rate of interest there is no reason why the country should not quickly recover.

Mr. Cave says it would appear from his calculations that the resources of Egypt are sufficient, if properly managed, to meet her liabilities.

FRENCH REPUBLICAN HOPE OF NATIONAL FREEDOM IN THE EAST.

PARIS, April 3, 1876.

The *Messenger de Paris*, alluding to the action of France in the Egyptian affair, says:—"France has resumed the rank belonging to her. Our prestige in the East is restored without England having any right to complain."

TURKEY.

IMPERIALIST TROOPS IN ACTION WITH BOSNIAN REVOLUTIONISTS—AUSTRIAN SANITARIANS RECALLED FROM MONTENEGRO.

RAGUSA, April 3, 1876.

There was an engagement between the Turks and Bosnians in the vicinity of Grahovo Sunday, lasting throughout the day.

No particulars of the engagement have been received.

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS RECALLED.

It is stated that Austria has recalled all the medical staff who went to Montenegro to attend the sick and wounded refugees.

RECALL OF ARMY MEDICAL BY INSURGENTS.

LONDON, April 4, 1876.

A dispatch to the *Standard* says several divisions of the insurgents have determined to ignore the armistice.

AUSTRIA MAY INTERVENE.

A telegram to the *Times* from Berlin says if peace is not settled in Herzegovina by the time the armistice expires forcible intervention by Austria may take place.

ENGLAND.

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS MAY BE RETAINED—CHANGE FIRM AND UPWARD—A HEAVY FAILURE IN LIVERPOOL—THE REVENUE—PARLIAMENT PREPARING FOR RECESS.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

The *Times* thinks the report that the government intend to abandon the title of Empress is too good to be true.

ON 'CHANGE.

The Stock Exchange to-day has (five P. M.) been firm throughout for all classes of stocks, with an upward tendency.

A HEAVY FAILURE.

Alexander Durnity & Co., merchants of Liverpool, have failed. It is reported that their liabilities are heavy. Their connection with American trade is slight, but the failure has a depressing influence.

The liabilities of the firm are reported to be \$2,000,000.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS this evening Mr. Disraeli announced that Parliament would adjourn for the usual Easter recess from April 10 to April 24.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is now speaking on submitting the budget. He has announced that there is a surplus of revenue for 1875 of \$3,550,000.

TREASURY ESTIMATES—THE INCOME TAX TO BE INCREASED.

The budget, as submitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1877, at \$390,220,000, and the revenue at \$386,850,000.

The Chancellor proposes an increase of a penny on the pound in the income tax, which, he anticipates, will give the government a surplus of \$1,525,000.

MINISTERIAL RELATIONS TO COUNT VON ARNIM.

The *Central News* states that Earl Granville has sent Count Von Arnim explicit assurance that as far as he is concerned there is no foundation for the statement inquired about by Mr. Sullivan, in the House of Commons, March 30, that the British government had protested against the proposed appointment of the Count as Ambassador to England on the ground of his untrustworthiness.

His Lordship said the late government disclaimed using any such language as that alleged.

REMARKS—REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says agricultural operations are being prosecuted with vigor. The surmises regarding probable injury to winter wheat caused by the inclemency of March were mostly unfounded. The future crop, although retarded, appears to offer no reasonable ground for alarm as to ultimate prospects.

In some districts where the bad weather was unusually severe and protracted the intention of sowing wheat has been abandoned and the fields devoted to barley or beans. It is early to hazard an opinion about the future crop, as the plant is only beginning to appear and the country is generally said to be as bare as it usually is at the end of February. Still, supposing frosts later on do not injure the plant, the recent cold may have been beneficial by destroying vermin; a heavy rainfall also materially helps the fertilization of the fields.

Trade last week was strictly of a speculative character. Speculators held aloof. The country markets, however, were not influenced, and the recent advance was fully sustained. Farmers still continue to market their wheat very sparingly.

ON THE CONTINENT.

The French markets rule very firm. The Continental demand lately noticed has been checked by ship weather, but prices keep to their own level at shipping ports, and no increase of shipments has been reported from Southern Europe.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL PASSED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SHAFTERDUBURY'S ARGUMENT POWERLESS.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Shaftesbury offered his motion for an address to the Queen praying Her Majesty not to assume the title of Empress. He argued that title was distasteful to the vast majority of the people and made the point that after the recent argument of Mr. Disraeli the assumption of such a title would be an insult to the Czar.

The Earl of Carnarvon opposed and Lord Selborne supported the motion, which, after a long debate, was rejected by a vote of 137 to 51.

The Royal Titles Bill then passed through the committee.

DURATION OF THE PARLIAMENTARY RECESS.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

The Duke of Richmond announced in the House of Lords last night that the Easter recess of Parliament would begin on the 7th and end on the 27th inst.

DOCK LABORERS ON STRIKE.

A thousand laborers, employed in loading steamers at Liverpool, struck work yesterday in consequence of an increase in their hours of labor.

Some steamers preparing to put to sea were delayed.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

LATEST BETTING ON THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, April 3, 1876.

The betting on the inter-university boat race to-day (P. M.) is 4 to 1 in favor of Cambridge.

The Cambridge crew is gaining in favor.

At this hour (five P. M.) the betting is 2 to 1 against Oxford.

THE RESULT IS DISASTROUS.

The sum raised only suffices to pay the interest on the floating debt.

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THE STATE OF SIEGE RAINING BILL APPROVED BY THE SENATE—BONAPARTIST INSULT TO THE ASSEMBLY—CABINET INCLINATION TOWARD A QUALIFIED AMNESTY.

VERSAILLER, April 3, 1876.

The Senate to-day, without debate, unanimously adopted the bill raising the state of siege.

An adjournment was taken until Saturday.

A BONAPARTIST INSULT REVENGED.

In the Chamber of Deputies there was a stormy discussion on a motion made by M. Rendu, Bonapartist, that, in view of the deplorable decisions which had been made invalidating certain elections, the task of examining the validity of the elections be transferred to the Court of Cassation.

The motion being unconstitutional, no action was taken on it.

INCLINING TOWARD AMNESTY.

At a meeting of the Amnesty Committee to-day the Ministers who were present partially approved an idea, urged by M. Philippoteau, moderate republican, viz:—"To declare acts of Communism not involving the penalty of death or penal servitude condemned under the statute of limitations, thus enabling unconvicted exiles to return to France."

ITALY.

GENERAL VON MOLKE IN THE CAPITAL.

ROME, April 3, 1876.

General Von Molke has arrived in this city.

THE POPE CREATES TWO NEW CARDINALS.

ROME, April 3, 1876.

The Pope has created Monsignor Donnanio and Frassinelli Cardinals.

(Padre Frassinelli, who has been elevated to the Cardinalate, is an eminent Jesuit and ex-professor of theology at the Roman College. Mgr. Mermillod, Bishop of Geneva, is likely, has also been appointed to the purple. His Holiness, it is said, proclaimed Archbishop of Vienna, Mgr. Kutschera, whose nomination by Count Paar, in the name of the imperial government of Austria, has met with the Pope's cordial approbation. Besides the Bishop of Lyons, other prelates have been appointed to vacant churches at home and abroad. Fresh efforts have been made in favor of Mgr. Dupanloup; but on this point the Holy Father is inexorable. Mgr. Place, Bishop of Marseille, ex-Auditor of the Papal Chancery Court, known as the Rota, is in high favor at the Vatican. Some of his friends go so far as to hope that he may have been chosen in the purple.—*See HERALD*.)

BRAZIL.

PRODUCE MARKET AND FINANCIAL REPORTS.

RIO JANEIRO, April 3, 1876.

Coffee market quiet; prices maintained without change.

Exchange on London, 25.

SANTO, April 3, 1876.

Coffee market animated; prices firm; superior Santos, 4,700 a 4,850 reis per ten kilos.

MATAMOROS.

THE FALL OF THE MEXICAN BORDER CITY TO THE VICTORIOUS REVOLUTIONISTS—DETAILS OF THE MILITARY OPERATIONS—AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORTS TO WASHINGTON—DIAZ'S HOPE OF ENTERING THE CITY OF MEXICO.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 3, 1876.

A News special, dated Brownsville, April 3, says:—AMT OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD—REVOLUTIONIST SCORCHERS.

This morning, at five o'clock, General Toledo went out of Matamoros with 100 men to reconnoitre. He was endeavoring to ascertain the position of the revolutionary force. While thus engaged a column of cavalry suddenly passed between him and Matamoros, completely isolating him.

THE MAIN BODY OF DIAZ'S ARMY MARCHED BOIDLY UPON THE TOWN OF MATAMOROS. A GUN WAS FIRED FROM THE TOWN. DIAZ'S REGULAR TROOPS AND NATIONAL GUARD HURRAHED FOR DIAZ.

General Labarra discharged his revolver and then retreated to the river bank with about twenty-five men. He asked permission to pass, which was granted, on condition of his becoming a prisoner and being disarmed. He and the detachment are in Fort Brown.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Another version is that General Toledo had 500 men, and that when outside they pronounced and joined Diaz. General Diaz has more than 1,000 men. He was received with great rejoicing by the people of Matamoros.

Colonels Parrott and Cristo refused to surrender. They held some forts.

A brick cannonade is going on, and it is not known what the result may be. The firing is mostly from Casa Mata and the fort of San Fernando. When General Labarra approached the ferry with his escort his own guard fired upon him, supposing it to be the enemy. When Colonel Cristo learned that General Labarra was in Fort Brown he surrendered.

IN FULL POSSESSION.

General Diaz has complete possession of Matamoros, and the refugees will soon be flocking to the other side.

LATER PARTICULARS.

Later particulars of to-day's doings are being ascertained. General Labarra was with General Toledo reconnoitering the forces. General Toledo fell back to the Casa Mata, but had been separated from General Labarra.

About half-past seven o'clock a fight took place between the Ninth regular cavalry and the regiments of Laparra and Argina.

This was outside of the town.

The cavalry surrendered. Two pieces of artillery were taken at Monterey Port by the revolutionists, and carried by boat to some part of the city. The former gunners served them when they were firing upon Casa Mata.

The Twenty-second infantry abandoned the fort of San Fernando, and entered Casa Mata.

NAME PROTESTING.

The light at Casa Mata was brisk for half an hour. The revolutionists attempted to take the works by storm, and were repulsed.

CRISTO SURRENDERED.

Just as they were ready for another attempt, a white flag was raised. Colonel Cristo offered his sword to General Diaz; the latter complimented him, and told him to wear his sword. The number of men surrendered by Colonel Cristo is variously estimated at from 119 to 302.

Colonel Parrott was thrown from his horse in an affair outside the fort, and is a prisoner.

DIAZ'S STATEMENT.

An officer of General Diaz gives the following list of captures:—

Five hundred and fifty men, seventeen pieces of artillery, 112 stand of small arms, besides those in the hands of the prisoners.

SILLED AND WOUNDED.

The surgeon reports three killed and twelve wounded.

O'CONNOR REPORT FIVE KILLED AND SIXTEEN WOUNDED.

TRISTE.

Generals Trevino and Larrago had Colonel Ordonez surrounded the day before yesterday, near Panto Argueta. Trevino sent a courier to General Diaz, saying he would defeat Ordonez. Trevino is expected in Matamoros within three days.

ORONOKKE.

is the officer who defeated Navarro a few days ago.

A NOTE FOR AMERICA TO DAY.

General Diaz was preparing a note to day to General Potter, requesting or demanding the removal of the garrison before Matamoros. Her presence is said to be disagreeable to him. He has expressed a determination to remain at Matamoros until his troops enter the city of Mexico.

CROWDING IN.

An entire change is in progress. Diaz's men are crowding on to Matamoros, and the Lerdo men are coming to this bank.

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE DEFEAT OF LERDO'S TROOPS—DIAZ'S POLICE AS A SOLDIER AND DIPLOMAT.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 3, 1876.

A special to the *News*, dated Brownsville, Texas, this

date, says General Toledo has taken service with General Diaz. That decides the question mooted yesterday as to Toledo's having betrayed General Labarra.

LOSERS IN ACTION.

The wounded number twenty-four.

The losses on the government side are not known.

General Labarra has been joined by his family and occupies the house recently occupied by General Diaz in Brownsville.

IN TEXAS.

Colonel Cristo and a great many other officers are in this place.

MARCHING FROM MONTEREY.

General Fierro is on the march from Monterey to Matamoros.

General Labarra expects him in five or six days.

DIAZ'S PROCLAMATION.

General Diaz has issued a proclamation requesting citizens to remain at home and attend to their business. He promises them the security and rights guaranteed by the constitution of 1857.

INCIDENTS.

General Labarra anticipates leaving the frontier. General Diaz has not forwarded a communication to General Potter. He was writing one yesterday. It is probable that the trying of the gunboat Rio Bravo on the Mexican side is not a violation of neutrality.

WAR MATERIAL.

Arms and ammunition were received to-day, some consigned to parties on this side, some to General Labarra and some to the commanding officer at Matamoros.

CASH SUPPLY.

General Diaz is reported to have received \$40,000 by the last steamer from New Orleans.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL REPORTS TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 3, 1876.

The following telegrams have been received by the Secretary of the Navy:—

BROWNSTOWN, Texas, April 1, 1876.

To Hon. GEORGE M. ROBINSON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:—

Am under way for Matamoros. Will confer with Consul and report.

HENRY L. JOHNSON, Commanding United States steamer Rio Bravo.

MATAMOROS, April 1, 1876.

To Hon. GEORGE M. ROBINSON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:—

Have conferred with Consul. Revolutionists about 1,200 strong within eight miles of city, and an attack is momentarily expected. The immediate danger apprehended is that the government troops will join the insurgents and close the city in a state of panic.

Many Mexicans and foreigners are crossing to Brownsville, including the German Consul and the Mexican officials and their families. I am in a position to effectually use all the force at my command, which may be insufficient if a general outbreak occurs.

MATAMOROS CAPTURED.

MATAMOROS, April 2, 1876.

To Hon. GEORGE M. ROBINSON, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:—

The insurgents, under Porfirio Diaz, took possession of this city this morning, meeting with very little opposition. Up to present time perfect order is maintained. General Labarra, with about twenty men, escaped to Brownsville. I can see no prospect of the Mexican government retaking Matamoros for some time, as all its troops in this vicinity have either surrendered or joined the insurgents.

HENRY L. JOHNSON, Commandant.

THE NEMESIS OF ECONOMY.

NO LIGHT AND NO HEAT FOR THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS—DEBILITATION IN A POST OFFICE—SECRETARY BRISTOW DELAYS THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

PITTSBURGH, April 3, 1876.

The Post Office at this city and also the Custom House are in almost total darkness to-night, owing to a letter from the Treasury Department announcing that appropriations for payment of the government buildings and the water bills for the year 1876 had become exhausted, and therefore all gas and water should be cut off and all employees connected with such departments should be discharged.

The consequence was that the gas and water were shut off from the government buildings at noon to-day, and the firemen were also discharged. The Post Office clerks are doing the best they can with tallow dips, and Postmaster Higley says that if some arrangement is not made to furnish light and heat the business will be paralyzed in a few days.

BOSTON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

BOSTON, April 3, 1876.

An order was received from Secretary Bristow to-day directing that the fuel, light and water be cut off from the public buildings here, owing to the appropriation being exhausted. In the Post Office the employees are in charge of the building. The clerks have been discharged, and the building will probably be in total darkness to-night unless temporary arrangements are made. The Custom House and the Court House and Marine Hospital are in the same predicament.

CONFESSION IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, April 3, 1876.

An order has been received here from Washington ordering the supplies of gas, water and fuel in the Custom House shut off. The order comes from the Treasury Department. The Louisville Post Office is in the same predicament, and until another appropriation shall have been made will be lighted with candles.

STOPPING FUEL, LIGHT AND WATER.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3, 1876.

Dr. Charles L. Mills, Collector of Customs, and in charge of the government buildings here, has been notified by the authorities at Washington that the appropriation for fuel, light and water is exhausted, and he is directed to stop further expense in that direction. He has notified the city of this, and the city authorities have been notified. The city of Richmond is in the same predicament.

MOLLY MAGUIRE TRIALS.

THE EDWARD KELLY CASE—CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION—THE DEFENSE ABANDONED.

BACON CREEK, Pa., April 3, 1876.

The evidence in the case of the Commonwealth against Edward Kelly, indicted for the murder of John P. Jones, was closed at about four o'clock this afternoon. After examining over 100 witnesses, covering all the ground in the case from the time that Kelly and his accomplices left Mount Lefore on the morning of September 1 until the commission of the murder and the arrest of the murderers at Tanqua, the Commonwealth rested its case, and the defense, arguing with competence to-morrow morning, the case will probably reach the jury some time on Wednesday.

The decision may be considered as a foregone conclusion, for the case has really been going on by default since Saturday last. The defense has virtually abandoned the case on that day, and did not put in an appearance at all to-day. This particular desertion by Mr. Kelly's counsel has been the subject of much comment, and the general opinion is that it is deserving of censure.

On the trial of Kelly's case, it is in good health and spirits, and to-day expressed a hope that something will yet be done in his case, notwithstanding that the day of his detention is but four weeks off. Kelly's excitement has somewhat abated in the Molly Maguire trials, but it will be all along again when Campbell is tried to the bar. In the case of Kelly and Kelly's accomplices, the jury will be called upon to pass upon the evidence of the Molly Maguire trials, which the organization of Molly Maguire has accomplished their murderous work. The trial of Campbell will inaugurate the blows of justice against the institution itself.

The conviction of Kelly will have the effect of delaying Kelly's execution a little, as it is the right of the Commonwealth to call upon the jury to pass upon the evidence of the Molly Maguire trials, which the organization of Molly Maguire has accomplished their murderous work. The trial of Campbell will inaugurate the blows of justice against the institution itself.

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